ASTRONOMY AND METEOROLOGY.

BY WALTER H. SMITH, MONTREAL;
President of the Astro-Meteorological Association; Author of "Smith's Planetary Almanac and Weather Guide;" "Lunar Influence on Vegetation"; "Tennyson Almanac for 1883"; "Astral Influences"; Editor of "Tennyson Weather Bulletin" and "Almanac."

CALENDAR.

Thursday, August 12—Sun rises 4.57 sets 7.11.
Friday, 13—Earthquake in Scotland, 1816.
Saturday, 14—Full moon, 1.24 p.m.
Sunday, 15—Eighth after Trinity; Assumption.
Monday, 16—Sun rises 5.02, sets 7.01
Tuesday 17—John Bunyan born, died, 1688.
Wednesday, 18—Earl Russell born, 1792.

WEATHER FORECAST.

For the week ending Wednesday, August 18th: God weather for August—variable and windy, local showers and storms—Hot weather, severe thunder storms and considerable changes by lightning—cooler.

For the week ending Wednesday, Aug. 25th:—Cool, chilly weather for the season, with wind and rain in localities, about the 20th and 21st—Fine but treacherous weather followed by thunderstorms, showers and high winds.

A correspondent in Indian Territory sends a report of the weather in that locality for June. It is to be hoped that these will come regularly hereafter.

From Mr. J. Beardsell Hall, Worcester, Mass., besides an excellent weather report, I have received a copy of the *Bulletin of the New England Meteorological Society*; a report by W. Mounts Days on the "Tornado storms in New England in the summer of 1885," and a number of interesting and valuable weather notes respecting the predicted hot spell at the beginning of July 1886. The highest local temperature noted in Mr. Hall's vicinity seems to have been at East Pepperell 102° and Barber's Crossing 103° on July 4th and 5th.

Five minor "solars," with heavy storms in localities as foreseen in my almanac nearly a year since. Around Worcester, Mass., the night of July 29th saw "the heaviest thunderstorm for nine years." At Uxbridge, in the vicinity, a man and horses were killed by the lightning. There were rains that day over New England, New York, Pa'atia, Nebraska and Kansas, and on the following day (30th) over Michigan, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia.

NEIGHBORS OF THE SKY.

The following discourse was delivered by request by the writer at Shiloh Village, N. H., on the evening of Aug. 1st at the residence of Dr. J. S. Horne. The lecture was illustrated by diagrams.

The word "Astronomy," so commonly construed to mean "the laws relating to the stars," under which latter head is included the whole of the bodies which pursue paths or round-ab apparently stationary in the heavens, exhibits no astronomer of our earth. Of necessity and loyalty, the original astronomer is entirely hidden in the mists of the remotest ages, since the earliest nations on which we have any record practised the science and understood certain portions of it. It would scarcely be incorrect to assert that just so long as man has existed and exercised his intelligence so long has a study of the heavenly bodies gone on.

With several thousand starlight orbs, before him on which to concentrate his attention, the earliest astronomer found the greatest interest centre in those nearest his place of observation, namely, the sun, moon and planets. Without the sun, life would be a blank, in fact, there could be no life on this earth, and we need not therefore express wonder at the fact that ancient nations noticed this, and worshipped the sun—light and life, give—as a God. They usually adored it when rising, or when crossing the meridian at noon. It is a matter of significance—human nature having been apparently the same then as now—that no nation paid its respects to the setting sun. As the origin of all our heat and light, the sun to-day still plays the most important part in the earthly economies, it carries and fructifies everything and is, according to its relative position, the chief cause of our seasons, heat and cold, moist and dry, spring and summer. The sun, together with its silver sailors, produces every change, not only of season, but of weather experiences. It is the largest body that we are properly acquainted with—some of the fixed stars also sun-may be very much larger, but they are too far off, and have their suns luminous to attract to other worlds in such a manner as to cause any revolution primarily, will usually reveal several darkish looking blotches on the disk, mostly of a round or oval shape.

These are termed "sunspots" and have been long enough at times to be seen without magnifying power with the colored or smoked glass. Many theories have been advanced to account for these spots, but it is now quite doubtful whether we really know what they are. The most plausible idea seems to me that which supposes them as reported and given as to the earth's surface, for a period rather equalling the moon's month than the earth's day. Beside this, they are at times of such magnitude when the sun is quite covered by the dark body of the moon—the sun appears surrounded by a halo and corona of light, called the corona. It, together with the usual light seen after sunset or before sunrise during the year, is in the east or west, and called the "zodiacal light," is usually attributed to masses of matter revolving near the sun within the earth's orbit.

Supposing it were possible for one to journey from the sun, in imagination, space; at the distance of about 36,000,000 miles, the orbit of the planet Mercury would be reached. This, the smallest of the primary planets, is not much larger than some of the moons circling around us, and is difficult to discern. Mercury is travelling within the orbit of the earth, it appears to move out from the sun a space of from 18° to 28° and then returning, passes behind it, and on the sun's rays, reappearing some days later on, on the other side, being alternately a "morning" and "evening" star. Mercury is at "inferior conjunction"—between the earth and sun—on Aug. 16 and will be visible as a "morning star." Under the sunshine period, during the last few days of August and the beginning of September. Very little, more than 3,000 planes—which are the same as those of our moon—can be discovered by a powerful telescope. Mercury spots, but they are believed to be very high mountains 30 or more miles high are supposed to be seen upon especially on the earth's eastern portion. Mercury, together with his neighbor inferior planet Venus, seem those appears to pass right between the sun, when they look like round balls, and prove conclusively that they are opaque bodies and not gaseous as some are in that they are nearly round and quite regular.

The next Mercury succeeds Venus, circling the sun at a distance of some 69,000,000 miles. She is

THE BRIGHTEST OF ALL THE PLANETS

and at present is very brilliant before sunrise in the east, where she is now separate from greatest elongation west of the sun on the 29th of August. Sometimes Venus comes nearer to the earth than any planet except the moon, she is also nearly the same size as the earth, being some 7,700 miles in diameter, the earth being 7,920. Difficult to examine in a telescope, owing to the great brilliancy of her light, she still proves very interesting. Spots and bright patches have been noted upon her surface, supposed to be "greatest elongations" (first or last quarters) and "inferior conjunctions." Venus is believed that her day is not much but very little shorter than ours. Some astronomers of the last century considered that Venus was a satellite to the accompanying Venus, but no trace of it was seen at the last three transits, and it does not do so now. The most remarkable feature of Venus is her "phosphorescence"; she sometimes, when between the sun and earth, appears to have a dusky, ashy hue about her disk, and gives—as a God. They usually adored it when rising, or when crossing the meridian at noon. It is a matter of significance—human nature having been apparently the same then as now—that no nation paid its respects to the setting sun. As the origin of all our heat and light, the sun to-day still plays the most important part in the earthly economies, it carries and fructifies everything and is, according to its relative position, the chief cause of our seasons, heat and cold, moist and dry, spring and summer. The sun, together with its silver sailors, produces every change, not only of season, but of weather experiences. It is the largest body that we are properly acquainted with—some of the fixed stars also sun-may be very much larger, but they are too far off, and have their suns luminous to attract to other worlds in such a manner as to cause any revolution primarily, will usually reveal several darkish looking blotches on the disk, mostly of a round or oval shape.

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reflected sunlight from the moon of Venus, which must, however, they emanate observer.

The Earth is next. Circling her is the moon with a month and a day of equal length for lunar always turns the same face towards us—she goes through all her phases in the space of a little less than a month. The moon is nearly 2,200 miles in diameter, and about 240,000 miles distant. The dark portions we can see from surfaces are depressed plains; called for want of a better name, sea—because this name—if any can ever then—has long since departed, dried out of them. The brighter portions are elevated ridges, mountain chains and huge mountains, which there are thousands—exhibit collectively some quarterly. In the moon. They are usually round, with walls several miles high and a centre cone, may much below diameter walls. Another feature is the "rays" or "streaks," which radiate all over and are apparently the natural result of the very rapid cooling of lava poured out when the moon was in her much smaller gravity and had no compared with the earth. Quite a small moon, with several several interesting features on the moon.

THE WORK OF MARS.

Some 141,000,000 miles from the sun, next in order to our earth and moon, is the planet Mars, really distinguished for his ruddy light from amongst the fixed stars. A small world as compared with ours—being but some 4,100 miles in diameter, Mars has a a year 1½ times as long as ours, and a day but a few minutes longer. He is most interesting planet in a powerful telescope—it has been more attracted to account for Mars' seasons, and several interesting features on the moon.

Mars has what appears to be polar ice caps, similar to the earth, which grow larger and smaller in his summer and winter. Altogether it is not at all improbable that Mars has living inhabitants of somewhat similar nature to the inhabitants of earth.

Between Mars and his next large neighbor Jupiter we find a group of planets from their size—entirely of discovery of the present century. Before this century there were only eight of the first—Ceres—was discovered on the first day of the present century by Piazzi, and the remainder successively having set themselves the task of examining the heavens for a new planet or planets, which should exist somewhere in between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. Soon after, Juno, Pallas and Vesta were discovered, and then some 250 more. All are very small, and none are visible except Vesta, which, when favorably situated, can be seen by the naked eye, appearing as large as a fifth magnitude star.

Beyond these we come to the giant planet Jupiter, whose diameter is 84,000 miles in diameter, and 480,000,000 miles away. Attended by four moons, nearly all of about the same size as our moon, which are visible in a common telescope, which completely changes their relative positions, crossing and passing behind and before each other in his shadow in a manner surprising to show those moons. In large telescopes Jupiter exhibits spots and belts, which change their relative appearances as the great planet swings swiftly around on his axis, which is inclined but little to the plane of his orbit. Although too many for the possession of living beings. Like many however exist on the lovely moons that circle him.

SIXTY HUNDRED MILLIONS OF MILES DISTANT

is Saturn, the most wonderful of our neighbors, since he not only has eight moons, but is encircled by a double or triple ring system, very thin and broad. Some have supposed the ring system to be solid, but I think it composed of millions as millions of meteorites. Saturn also has zones or belts upon his surface, and is largely distinguished as the home of Jupiter, he being about twice as far away and not quite as large. Saturn's largest moon, Titan, is twice the size of our moon.

We are now at the visible limits of our system, and have to take counsel as if we wish to become acquainted with the two outer planets, Uranus and Neptune. The former is sometimes visible as a very faint star. It was discovered by Sir William Herschel in 1781, and has a year equal to 84 of ours. Attended by 4 moons, which move in a contrary, or "retrograde" direction to those of Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, and the earth; Uranus, from his not moving recently in the orbit assigned to him by astronomers he is Moon. Lavender in France and Alsace, in England, to celestial—for another planet beyond. This was discovered about 45 years since and named "Neptune." Neptune is so far as known the outermost planet of the system, and takes 164 of our years to complete his path around the sun. Only one moon has yet been seen attending it, which moon must really be of enormous size. Others have probably yet to be found. Perhaps the new telescope now building for the Lick Observatory, California, will be sufficiently large and powerful.

We have thus glanced in brief at a small portion of the visible universe, an insignificant part of the whole. A multitudinous masses which are really suns and which we call the "fixed stars" because so far away that they appear to never change their position. It is only reasonable to suppose that every world is inhabited by living beings, but at present moment, we will have at so-no future date inhabitants.

METEOROLOGICAL.
Special Advocate Reports.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The month of July, 1886, leaves behind it a record of heat and drought which will have not kept a record up on the records of corresponding periods. As a whole it has been the hottest July on record—a comparison with records of preceding years the temperature was about three degrees higher than in the past half a century. During that long period the extremes of July have been 49° in 1846 and 1851, and 96° in 1870. The mean temperature on the coldest day was 54.1°. This occurred in 1843 and again in 1851. The warmest July day was in 1848, when the mean temperature for that day was 89.2°. The extremes and mean of July once minimum 54°, maximum 89°, mean 71.5°. The mean for this month was 75.3°. The precipitation for the month was 2.93 inches which was less than in half years on the average. There more no clouds reported during the first nine days except on the morning of the 4th when a clear at most. The first rain was on the 15th and 16th, and no more until the 27th. The mean relative humidity was 64.4 per cent. The first seven months of the year is 28.764 inches.

During the period, 93 observations at regular intervals were made. The wind was noticed to be blowing on only 18 of these occasions, and then from the principal cardinal points as follows: N. 6; N. W. 12; W. 13; S. W. 36; S. 2; S. E. 9; E. 1; N. E. 1. In the 93 of these occasions was a very "light breeze" not over 2 miles an hour; on 16 occasions a "gentle breeze" of about 5 miles an hour; on 12 occasions it was a "moderate breeze" of some 12 miles and hour, and on 2 occasions it was a strong wind of 25 miles an hour.

Worcester. J. Beardsell Hall.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

June, 1886, in the vicinity of Vinita, gives: Lowest thermometer, (coldest morning) 48° Tuesday 4th, 50° Wednesday 5th, 50° Thursday 24th, 50°. Highest thermometer, (warmest day during) Tuesday 1st, 94°. Lowest thermometer, (coldest day during) Thursday 3rd, 77°. Highest thermometer (warmest day during) Tuesday 15th, 95°. Greatest range (warmest day, Saturday 5th, 20°. Least range (coldest day) Thursday 3rd, 5°. Range for the month 49°. Cloudy days 5. Fair and only 5 clear days. Over 11 days in succession without rain, over this month 2 days together clear, 4th and 5th. Although too many cloudy days, and 1 thunderstorm, over than 24 thunder showers in sight and hearing, yet have no have had but a very slight portion of rain, only 2.25 inches. This has been too wet for field work, and that was the first day we had been able to work on account of rain. Crops are universally fair. The crop was universally fair. The crop now over the first week in July, and is very much in the ground, when ripening, but to sing the following:—

"Oh, I don't mind the weather if the sun does shine sometimes,
And I don't mind the thunder if it don't rain all the time."

IRA D. HITCHCOCK.

A man's wife should always be the same, especially to her husband, but if she is weak and nervous and uses Carter's Iron Pills, she cannot be, for they make her feel like a different person, at least they all say, and their husbands say so too.

Of course we had to go to the great world of China. China abounds in great walls. The natural divisions are: an extensive walled country, walled cities, walled villages, walled pens and walled people—all after a wall and wall within wall, that the greatest of all. The great wall of China, which crosses the mountain ranges and crosses the country from here some forty miles away. To go to Pekin and not go out to the wall would be unpardonable. It matters not that the Pekin wall is higher and wider, nor that the way is cold and rough and often perilous—we must go and see the great wall.

Six mortal hours to make the last fifteen miles. Squeezing through the last deep gorges and a day still to build rock, out out by ages of rolling streams and tramping feet, we reach the great wall, standing, fortified and proud of strength and hard-bound brick—one arch of which is left you of the world's prodigies of man and works. We have seen that each sparkling diamond gem of the Celestial Empire is a walled city—in itself often larger and of more real interest than this world-ten inhabit and dark, gloomy, fortified and walled city. We have thus glanced in brief at a small portion of the visible universe, an insignificant part of the whole. A multitudinous masses which are really suns and which we call the "fixed stars" because so far away that they appear to never change their position. It is only reasonable to suppose that every world is inhabited by living beings, but at present moment, we will have at so-no future date inhabitants.

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The Advocate.

VOL. IV. NO. 32. HUNTINGDON, P.Q., THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1886 $1.00 PER YEAR

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The Choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
Boats and Fishing Apparatus furnished. Terms moderate. Free bus to and from the Station's walk from Beauharnois Seigniory Station.

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Excellent Table. Good Accommodation. Terms Moderate.
First-class bar on the premises. The Wines and Liquors are all the very best
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Every accommodation furnished to parties from a distance wishing to spend a few days in fishing. Conveyance in and from the river, and boats, bait, &c., at moderate charges.
THOMAS LEPINE,
Proprietor.

THE HUNTINGDON ADVOCATE is printed and published in the village of Huntingdon, by Henry D. Somerville proprietor, resident in the village of Huntingdon.

GENERAL NEWS.

The United States customs authorities have increased the duty on canned mackerel. This is in retaliation on Canada for keeping the Yankees out of our fishing grounds.

On the 12th the Canadian artillery team won the the Governor-General's cup for shifting artillery which we erroneously stated last week they had not won).

The team were loudly applauded during the competition. A tournament is on foot at Montreal to give them a grand reception on their return there.

An Orange procession was twice attacked in Derry on the 12th instant.

Wallace Ross has been watched to row Hanlan on the 25th September, for $500 a side and the championship.

In the international cricket match, Canada again beat the United States, on Saturday, at Scarbrigh, N. J. This is the third victory for the Canadian team.

The Afghan boundary commission is to be recalled, the result of their mission being unsatisfactory.

The potato crop is said to be very good in quantity and very fine in quality, and it is practically free from rot.

The Pope has published a decree dated the 25th of July, reinstating the Jesuits in the rights and privileges conferred upon by his predecessors, ever since their foundation, and withdrawn by Clement XIV pronounced against them in 1773.

Two slight shocks of earthquake were felt in Malta on Sunday, at intervals of eight hours. No damage was done as the people were awake frantic with fear.

Hanlan rowed three miles in 19 min. 20 sec. on Saturday, thereby being his third attempt. For the feat, which took place at Worcester, Mass., a citizen paid him $500. His record had been 19.23.

Dr. McEachran, Dominion inspector of cattle for the Province of Quebec, has returned from Quebec, where he had gone to investigate the foot-and-mouth disease reported broken out at the quarantine station at Levis among the cattle imported from Britain. The doctor states that it is true that the disease has broken out and that the Department of Agriculture are fully alive to the seriousness of the situation, and have put the strictest regulations into possible force. It is expected that the authorities will soon be able to find and prevent it from spreading. It has also been found necessary to shut off the sale of the animals. There are at present at the quarantine about 1,000 head of cattle, 5 ships with shots from his Winchester rifle, all taking effect.

Chicago, August 13.—The State Grain Inspector's branch office at Central avenue and Sixteenth street, narrowly escaped being destroyed by a thunderbolt during a rain storm this morning. The lightning struck the basement and went out of the window on the other side of the office, taking the glass, sash and all with it. A messenger boy who was sitting on a table was thrown ten or twelve feet across the room, and others knocked insensible, and the telegraph operator, whose head was on the key at the time, had his right arm paralyzed and was partially stunned. The telegraph apparatus was melted, the table thrown across the room and all of the occupants of the apartment were stunned and partially deafened by the shock. The bolt looked like a round ball of fire about as large as a man's head. It shot as far as the table and disappeared with a flash, leaving the crowd standing in the street with their limbs rigid and their eyes ringing painfully. The affair took fire but the flames were speedily extinguished.

More Rioting in Belfast.

London, August 15.—Rioting has been resumed in Belfast Esquert marksmen this morning conducted a rifle fight from roo. tops, chimney stalks and street corners. Immense crowds of partisans, who carefully kept out of range, were prepared to assist by supplying ammunition and removing the wounded. The sides were equally divided. The scene is those brightly throughout the contest. The Orangemen admit that one of their men, named Macfarlane, was killed, and that two more named Smith and Johnson, were severely wounded; also that there were numerous minor casualties on their side. They claim that they killed and wounded many Catholics, but the latter deny that any of their men have been killed. Many houses were riddled by bullets. Whenever the military appeared on the scene quiet was restored but it soon broke out afresh in their vicinity. The damaged must by the rioters will not exceed £1,000. Several women, the inmates of a house on Conway street, from which many shots had been fired, were arrested. They stated that three men had forced an entrance into the house and had compelled the women to load their rifles, firing from the roof. A hearing crowd escorted the prisoners to the police station. They were subsequently liral upon the police. A tavern owned by a Catholic, situated in the Protestant district, was looted. The order instructing the police to use buckshot instead of bullets has been rescinded. The city populace is sullen and menacing.

THE TROUBLES SPREADING TO ENGLAND.

London, August 15.—An Orange procession while passing through the streets of Widnes, Lancashire, yesterday was attacked by a crowd of Catholics

THE ROMANCE OF A LETTER.

I.

The evening train from New York to Newark was feeling its way through the tunnels, when a young man, who had been sitting with hat drawn over his brows, apparently thinking deeply, started up, hastily thrust his found into his inner coat pocket, and, with an exclamation, drew out a dainty letter, addressed in a feminine hand.

"Just as I expected!" he groaned, "O course, I forgot it! Why didn't I think of it before we left Newark? I might have omitted it there. Now there's nothing to do but to tell Clara I forgot it. And of course, it is important or she would never have taken it off with that blot on the corner." "Waverly!" called out the brakeman.

The young man arose, and, with the letter in hand, left the car. At this moment, a carriage, containing a lady and gentleman, drove up to the station.

"There's Willis," exclaimed the young man. "He must be going to his city. I'll get him to mail it. Hollo, Willis! Going into town?"

"Ah! Emmet, how are you? Yes my wife thinks she must see Salvini to night. Anything I can do for you?"

"Why, yes; if it would not trouble you. This letter was handed to me this morning, and, as I forgot to mail it. It is quite important, and if you'd just drop it in a box for me, I'd be greatly obliged."

"Certainly. No trouble at all."

Mr. Willis took the letter, put it in his inner breast coat pocket, and hurried away to his lady friend, which had just arrived. Charlie Bennett passed down the board walk to his home, feeling sure of the possible results of his forgetfulness would never occur.

A week later, a small company were assembled in Mr. Willis' parlor. A young married lady who had that day found in her husband's pocket a letter that she had given him several days before to mail, made the statement that she believed every man in the room had in his pocket missives that he had been entrusted with and had wholly forgotten. Mr. Willis denied the charge and referred to prove that as far as he was concerned, at least, it was an unjust accusation.

One by one, he emptied his pockets of letters, which were all addressed to himself, except the last, a delicate letter, with a tiny dot on one corner. This bore the address of "Henry Milford, 123 West ——Street, New York."

A look of astonishment crept over his face, followed by one of dismay, as he recalled the day that Charlie Bennett had entrusted to him with an important letter to mail.

This must be one though he had not noticed the address. Followed by peals of laughter, he hastened from the room with an indefinite desire to do something, he scarcely knew what, to rectify his error.

What should he do? Should he harness up at this late hour and drive over to Newark just to mail this letter, or she did he walk over to the station on the chance of finding someone going to town? Just at this moment, he saw, in the moonlight, a man hurrying along the road toward the station, and, recognizing a neighbor, he said:—

"Oh, Grey, is that you? Are you going to town?"

"Yes, I am going to Boston, and I am hurrying to catch the night train. Anything I can do for you?"

"Why, yes; if you will just mail a letter for me, I will be obliged. You can drop it in a box as you go along. It will not delay you."

"Oh, it will be no trouble at all."

So once more the letter was placed in a breast pocket and started for New York. It was delayed, however, to take a much longer journey. Mr. Grey found himself pressed for time, and, in his haste, entirely forgot the letter. Reaching home, one morning, ten days later he caught sight of Mr. Willis taking the train for New York. The sight of him recalled the forgotten letter. Stopping to the office window he addressed the agent, who stood inside:—

"I say, Smith, I want you to do me a favor. Will you give this letter to some one who is going on the next train? It is a very important letter and must be mailed at once."

"I'll send to it. Harris always goes in on the next train. He'll take it."

"Tell him not to forget it."

"Oh, he won't forget. He's always doing errands for somebody."

Much relieved, Mr. Grey continued homeward, and Mr. Smith put the letter up his desk where he would be sure to see it when he himself went. But for some reason, Harris did not come. Smith, catching sight of the letter next morning, concluded, that, as he was going to town in the afternoon, he would not intrust it to any one else, for fear it might be forgotten, as Grey had done what was important. The letter did empty, in their happy unconventional life, but contained no word about himself. It was heavy with these significant words:—

"You need mention me to none of my friends. I have done with civilization."

"You may be sure that Allison lost no time in replying. The envelope in which he enclosed both his reply and the dainty letter of the unknown, bore across one end the words: "If not call'ed for in ten days, return to Robert Allison, Attorney at Law,—Park Row, New York."

A bright, beautiful, May day was drawing to a close as a traveling carriage drew up before the comfortable door of John Milford, stock farmer, California. Two occupants were a portly middle-aged Englishman, wrapped in various "ton coats" and a young man who seemed to be in great pain which was evidently unable to alight.

"Pillo, tere, can't ven lead us a hand?" called out the portly individual to the herdsman, who stood near, looking curiously at the occupants. "Here's a young man has broke his leg. Can't you give us a lift?"

John Milford himself heard the summons, and, appearing, bade the "boys" bring the wounded in. The elder gentleman, who gave his name as "Hollver Arthore, Esquire, of Hley Ledge, Friendsshire, Hengland," made all due explanations.

"You see 'e would go leaping over the hock, and fell in. 'E couldn't get up; so Timmons, 'ere and I, 'e clped into the phaeton. Then we came 'ere, for we couldn't go on with 'im pace we couldn't go on with 'im pace and I, 'e clped into the phaeton. Then we came 'ere, for

The Advocate is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance, and all payment of arrearages is made as required by law. Remember that the publisher must be notified when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrearages must be paid.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at the Advertising Bureau of Messrs. Geo. P. Rowell & Co., where contracts may be made for it in New York.

VOL. XII.

THE ADVOCATE.

HUNTINGDON, AUGUST 19, 1886.

A Quebec paper is authority for the statement that the provincial elections will take place about the first week in October.

The British Parliament re-assembles to-day, and a short session is expected. It is reported that Mr. Gladstone will neither initiate nor pushing discussion with reference to Ireland in the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech. The Irish policy of the Government is not to be announced in the speech from the throne, it is now said, but some of the Conservative leaders will intimate during the debate that a measure dealing with the Irish question will be introduced at next session. The Parnellites are evidently going to make a fight of it from the start, and will endeavor to make the Government declare their policy at once.

Save the Liberal Advertiser.

"The Conservatives of Huntingdon have formally nominated Arthur De Cameron, who is after all only a tame ass! substituting Judas compared with the five traitors who betrayed their party-mumant. Our Conservative friends have a fashion of rewarding federal renegades to the detriment of their party friends who have always been true blue in other words to secure rapid preferment in the Conservative party one must first rat from the Liberals."

So far as we are aware the Conservatives of Huntingdon have not "formally nominated" the "tame ass" and unthreatening Judas" referred to by our confrere. In fact he has not yet been nominated by any one. But there is no doubt that in due time he will formally announce his candidature, and it will not be his fault if he has not a "walk over."

The annual conference of the cotton manufacturers of the Dominion was held at Montreal on the 11th instant, all the companies being represented with one exception. In the course of their deliberation they came to the conclusion that the best interests of their business warranted them in advancing the prices of cotton fabrics 5 to 10 per cent for the present year. Subject to the concern of the executive committee, the conference also resolved that all mills working on grey cotton should suspend operations for three months. This limit to production is similar in design to the decision arrived at by the cotton spinners of England. Over-production, or under-sales would seem destined to prevent the increase of plants for the manufacture of textile fabrics which have multiplied at a rapid rate during the last decade.

Labor-saving machinery is likely to play an important part in the future as it has in the past, in the solution of labor troubles. The lasters and shoe manufacturers of Brockton, Mass., are at variance once more regarding the prices paid for lasting. The associated factories are idle. This has arisen, it is claimed, through the lasters' union refusing, by a de vote, to agree to arbitration. Unless the manufacturers and lasters meet in convention, there is a likelihood of a continuation of the present state of affairs. In the meantime, it is predicted that a lasting machine now in successful operation in Boston, will revolutionize the lasters' trade. Already Brockton manufacturers are sending goods into Boston to be lasted. The machine is said to do the day's work of one man in three hours' time, and it is estimated that 1000 of them will be distributed throughout New England within three months. The Brockton lock-out has already been in existence some days, and if the new invention for lasting shoes should prove equal to the claims made as to its merits, the efficiency of the manufacturers will rapidly decline, to the disadvantage of the lasters. The machine may not prove, however, to be all that is claimed for it. Some years ago a type-setting machine was invented which was to revolutionize the printing business and do away with printers; but that unhappy day has not yet been reached.

Here is another opportunity for Dr. Cameron to exercise his penitent talent for letter-writing. We do hope he will endeavor to be a little less ambiguous, and a little more explicit than he was in his explanation this time. A report has reached us that the urbane Doctor, who is so anxious to return to Quebec as the representative of Huntingdon County, has recently been spying out the eastern part of the county, his reception being rather an indifferent one. Quite undaunted by any want of ovation on his part of the people he visited his usual hood winking game, and to those who would not promise him their support in view of the possibility of a second (and therefore more worthy) candidature being in the field, he unblushingly volunteered the information that he had spent a little with all probable and possible candidates, and each and every one had agreed to stand aside in his favor. At least one person in Huntingdon has given statement undertook to sift the matter a little further, with the result that two persons whom Dr. Cameron mentioned by name as having agreed not to come forward against him denied point blank that they had come to any such understanding. We do not believe that either of the gentleman mentioned, whose names have been given us, undertook to make room, or to leave room, for Dr. Cameron; nor do we believe they even hinted at such an intention on their part. There are but few men, we are happy to say, in this county who have a capacity for bargaining by insinuation rather than by direct bidding. Dr. Cameron is one of them. Our columns are open to him if he has any explanation to make.

American Agricultural and Dairy Association.

The Board of Directors of the American Agricultural and Dairy Association met at Ottawa on Tuesday, August 10th, 1886. The President, Mr. Jos. H. Pratt, rendered an account of his expenses on his visit to Ottawa with the passage of the Oleomargarine Bill, which was approved without dissent. The total expenses were $7,090.32; receipts, $7,933.32, leaving a balance in favor of $1,490.32 and his time contributed free for over six months.

Three hundred and sixty-five members were elected into the Association.

Resolutions were adopted to the effect that the services rendered by Hon. W. E. Sedd, Q. C., Hon. W. H. Hatch, of Ks., and Senator Warner Miller, of N. Y., and the friends who supported the Associations Bill in Congress, for their invaluable service to the farmers of America, and to Col. E. M. Aylsworth, of Iowa, and ex-Gov. Price, of N. J., for their aid, and all others who by their memorials, and address, calling a National Convention of farmers and dairymen at the Continental Hotel in Philadelphia, September 14th and 15th, was unanimously adopted.

A WISE PRECAUTION.

During the summer and fall people are liable to sudden attacks of bowel complaints, and with no prompt remedy or medical aid at hand, life may be in danger. Every household should provide itself with Brown's Household Panacea, which has been a wise precaution for many years. It is a prompt relief, and a physician is seldom required.

A Clear Statement

OF THE ORIGIN OF THE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA AT THE QUEBEC QUARANTINE—STRICT PRECAUTIONS TAKEN.

London, August 16.—Dr. Cox, late quarantine inspector, speaking of the pleuro-pneumonia amongst the quarantine cattle, stated that two weeks ago a high priced Galloway bull belonging to Mr. Hutton, of Guelph, showed signs of indisposition. The man in charge did not consider the case a sufficiently serious one to warrant it being brought to the notice of the superintendent. Dr. Couture, immediately on hearing the nature of the disease, consulted with Dr. McEachran, and under the department of agriculture when it was decided to immediately slaughter the affected animal. The post mortem examination of Mr. Cress's herd. Thus the disease was kept entirely confined to the diagnosis of the case. The quarantine authorities have had no difficulty in tracing the origin of the disease. The bull, before referred to, was one of a herd of fifty-five Galloway cattle purchased by Mr. Hutton from Messrs. Biggar & Son, of Chapelton, Scotland, amongst whose stock pleuro-pneumonia declared itself about a month after the departure of Mr. Cress's herd. Thus the disease was kept entirely confined to the herd before it left Scotland, which was about nine weeks ago. Mr. McCrea's cattle having been now in quarantine about seven weeks. The whole of the Messrs. Biggar's stock in Scotland has been destroyed by the local authorities. Another animal of Mr. McCrea's herd, and one not then showing any symptoms of pulmonary disease, was slaughtered on Wednesday last, and found to be affected. Since that day some thirty other cattle of the same herd have shown unmistakable symptoms of the disease. It has been found necessary to slaughter the whole herd and this drastic measure will be put into execution on Wednesday next and following days. The animals will be cremated and the sheds cleaned, and the delay in slaughtering is due to the necessity for the erection of a kiln sufficiently large for the disposal of so many slaughtered cattle. Mr. McCrea's herd consists of 60 cattle valued at fully $750 each. The law provides that proprietors shall be wholly or partially indemnified by the Government for loss sustained by cattle slaughtered by the quarantine authorities. The sheds occupied by the infected cattle and everything that came into contact with them will also be burned, and none of the cattle now in quarantine will be allowed to leave until two months more given us, undertook to make room, or to leave room, for Dr. Cameron; nor do we believe they even hinted at such an intention on their part. There are but few men, we are happy to say, in this county who have a capacity for bargaining by insinuation rather than by direct bidding. Dr. Cameron is one of them. Our columns are open to him if he has any explanation to make.

New Advertisements.

TO RENT.

The subscriber offers for rent the Billiard Room in her new Hall for a term of years on reasonable terms. This room is now and is one of the finest in the province.

MRS. M. H. MOIR.

Huntingdon, Aug. 18th, 1886. 2261

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale his farm containing 100 acres, all under cultivation. Good outbuildings and dwelling house. Good orchard.

For further particulars apply to

RICHARD B. RAE.

Huntingdon, Aug. 11th, 1886. 2241

General Election!

CAMERON TO BE OPPOSED!

My advice is oppose every man who won't sell cheap and thus satisfy your own interest.

I am selling

SEWING MACHINES,

ORGANS, PIANOS,

WAGGONS, BUGGIES &

STEAM THRESHING MACHINES,

at give away prices. Easy terms.

Therefore vote for

H. R. McCRACKEN,

the popular and cheap ticket candidate.

Huntingdon, August 18, 1886. 2236

Lacrosse Match.

ATHELSTAN

VERSUS

HUNTINGDON

SATURDAY, AUG. 21.

HUNTINGDON LACROSSE GROUNDS.

ADMISSION, 10c - Ladies free.

Ball faced at 3 p.m.

Province of Quebec,
District of Beauharnois, }
County of Huntingdon. }

In the CIRCUIT COURT

IN AND FOR SAID COUNTY.

No. 3750.

HENRY R. McCRACKEN, of the Village of Huntingdon, in said County and District, Trader,

Plaintiff;

vs.

FRANK PERU alias FRANCOIS PROULX, of the same place, Laborer,

Defendant;

AND

PETER McFARLANE, of the same place, Manufacturer,

Tiers-Saisie.

The Defendant is ordered to appear within two months.

Huntingdon, 12th August, 1886.

WM. HASSAN,
C. C. C.

32-2

GRAND

Moonlight Excursion

—TO—

Hopkins Point,

FRIDAY, Aug 20

The staunch and commodious

Steamer "MASSENA"

(Capt. JAMES FOX)

WILL LEAVE DUNDEE AT 7.30 P.M.

Returning, will leave the Point at 12.30

ROLLER RINK.

I will further notice the skating rink will be open on Saturday evenings only. Refreshments may be had in the hall.

MRS. M. H. MOIR.

Huntingdon, July 8th, 1886. 2247

Sheriff's Sale.

At Huntingdon, in the Registry office of the 27th of August instant at ten o'clock, will be sold an emplacement or lot situated in the village of Huntingdon Number 136, containing half an acre of land, more or less with a dwelling house, and other buildings.

In the same day, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, a piece of land in township of Hemmingford, containing 37½ acres more or less, being the north half lot of number 1 of the first range of granted lands with buildings thereon erected.

P. LABERGE, Sheriff.

LOVELL'S

GAZETTEER AND HISTORY

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA,

IN NINE VOLUMES, ROYAL 8vo.

TO BE COMMENCED whenever a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained to cover the cost of publication. Subscription to the Nine Volumes $75.00, in the Province of Ontario or Quebec $12.50, in New Brunswick or in Nova Scotia $13.50, in Manitoba or British Columbia $15.50. Each Province to have a Map.

Please send for prospectus.

JOHN LOVELL,
Manager and Publisher.

Montreal, 4th August, 1886.

Province of Quebec
School Municipality of the
Township of Godmanchester
in the
Counties of Huntingdon
and Chateauguay.

TEACHER WANTED.

Applications for the situation of Teacher for School District No. 1, situated in Howick, in the said municipality, will be received at the office of the undersigned Secretary-Treasurer, in the County Building in the village of Huntingdon, up to Friday the 20th day of August now instant, at ten o'clock in the afternoon. Term, ten months, commencing on the first day of September next. Salary twenty-two dollars per month. Applicants must be provided with diplomas and holding 2nd class Normal School diplomas.

By order of the board,

D. E. RYAN, Sec.-Treas.

Huntingdon, August 11th, 1886. 31-1

DO NOT

FAIL TO VISIT THE

CHATEAUGAY CHASM

One of the greatest natural wonders in the world. Only 12 miles drive from Huntingdon.

First-class hotel in connection. A most attractive summer resort. Manager terms to permanent guests.

R. A JACKSON,
Manager.

P. O. Address—Chateaugay, N. Y. 28

ALEX. McNAUGHTON & BRO.

HAVE now a new stock to show for Summer, consisting of

White Flannel Lawns,
Printed Lawns,
Sniff Goods in a great variety

of colors.

Ginghams, Prints, Hosiery,

Jerseys, Ladies' Tamosh trent 45c to $1.50,

Flannels, Trimmings, Buttons,

Tweeds, Suitings, Trouserings,

Ready Made Clothing for men and boys,

for men and boys,

Gents Furnishings,

Hats, hard and soft, Ladies', Gents', Misses', Boys and Children's hats and caps in all the newest fashions in best styles of makes.

Floor Oil Cloths,

Stone and Chinaware,

Groceries, Provisions &c.

ALEX. McNAUGHTON & BRO.

Huntingdon, June 23rd, 1886.

A. CHALMERS

Begs to inform the public that having purchased the spacious store formerly occupied by D. Stewart, he will open

ONE DOOR WEST OF THE OLD STAND,

on or about the 1st of August with a full line of

CHOICE GRO ERIES,

which he offers at prices as low as the lowest.

CONFECTIONERY

manufactured on the premises as usual.

SMALL WARES AND FANCY GOODS

in abundance.

A large quantity of the best

FLOUR

in the market, at $2.50 per 100 lbs.

—ALSO—

ROLLED OATS,

Granulated and Ordinary OATMEAL, &c.

—GIVE HIM A CALL.—

Huntingdon, June 16th.

LOCAL & DISTRICT.

Dr. McLaren, of Ormstown, has gone on a three months' trip to the West.

Montreal Knights of Labor will hold a picnic at Ormstown on the 25th instant.

Mr. J. C. McMillan, of the Central, is enjoying a holiday at Caledonia Springs.

Mr. C. W. Anderson, of the G. T. R. Audit department, Montreal, was in town over Sunday.

The Ormstown junior lacrosse club play our junior club on the Huntingdon lacrosse grounds Saturday first.

Joseph Vannier, butcher of Valleyfield, has left for parts unknown, to the chagrin of a large number of creditors.

Thomas McGarvey, St. Agnes de Dundee, has a two months' old colt which weighs 410 lbs. The sire was Carr's English draft horse.

Morris Bros. Anbroy, have just erected in the Huntingdon cemetery a fine monument of their own manufacture. It is an elegant specimen.

On Monday, Col. McEachren's excise officers returned to the various hotel-keepers of this County, the amounts paid by each for license under the Dominion License Act of 1883.

The Rev. Henry Gamey has left Huntingdon for a fortnight of much-needed rest. The church (St. John's) will be closed for next Sunday, 22nd inst. On Sunday, 29th inst., the Rev. Nelson Yates, rector of Franklin, will officiate.

During the heavy storm on Friday evening last, lightning struck the barn of a farmer near Fort Covington, setting them on fire. Three horses, together with some small stock, were burned. They were the property of D. McPhie, Esq., of Huntingdon.

What is the matter with the Band this summer? They used to entertain the public by a concert every Saturday evening last summer, but this season they seem to have gone to sleep. The band stand on the parade ground looks lonesome.

Some miscreants entered the hop yard of Alexis Cazu, St. Anicet, week before last and wantonly destroyed a number of the vines, to the amount of $200. Efforts are being made to discover the culprits. The St. Anicet council has offered a reward of $50 to that end.

A moonlight excursion will take place from Dundee to Hopkins Point on Friday (to-morrow) evening. The Huntingdon Cornet Band has been engaged by the management to furnish the music. Parties have opened no expense to make the excursion a success. For particulars see advertisement.

Calix Cardinal, of St. Stanislas, was arrested by the Provincial detective Lavoie, having attempted to wreck the down express on the M. & C. R. railway on the 11th instant. He was brought before Justice Fennell at Ormstown and fully committed to stand his trial at the next term of Queen's Bench at Beauharnois. He was subsequently released on giving $1,000 security to amount of $1,000.

Y. Fowler, Esq., "lost freight" agent, G. T. R., came down last week looking up information concerning the last shipment of breeding mares to the Dalhousie Marble Co., which were detained at the boundary line by the Customs officials pending the legal undervaluation. The consignees now seek to make the Grand Trunk responsible for the detention and consequent expenses.

The well known Howard Clifton Concert Company will give one of their amusing entertainments in the Drill Shed on Wednesday, August 25th for the benefit of the St. Andrew's Church, Ogden Farm. The Company is a good one and have upheld their reputation for upwards of 15 years. During the first time they appear in Huntingdon, no one should miss the treat of hearing Clifton Comic Song your friends with you.

A paragraph has been going the rounds of the Montreal papers stating that a "melee" at Huntingdon on circus day between some attaches of the circus and a number of townspeople, and winding up with the announcement that a "Huntingdon lad received a severe cut on the knee from a knife." There was not much of a "melee," though, as a matter of fact; and all the wound the Huntingdon lad received from a knife was a slight cut on the knee, but a short cut in his trousers.

ON THE RISE.

"Leaves home their dress in fall," says the poet, but Will Dingwalberry leaves not in the rise just now, being inflicted in such enormous dimensions in making up Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, the infallible remedy for Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa and other summer complaints.

TAILORING!

O'R always being now under the charge of a first-class Tailor, we can confidently solicit the patronage of the public for a share of

SPRING AND SUMMER

TWEEDS

In the largest and best assortment of

PATTERNS

We have ever shown.

Call and you will find *Prices Right.* We have never been surpassed in this line, and we intend for this season to more than ever to give extra value.

☞ We guarantee all our work.

R. N. Walsh.

Huntingdon, 4th May, 1886. 17tf

WANTED.

A Female Teacher for the Elocutionary School Port Louis. A teacher holding a first-class Diploma required.

Apply to SAMUEL PERRY,
Manager, Port Louis.

June 30th, 1886. 25tf

Dominion, Quebec Provincial,

—AND—

2nd Annual Exhibition,

OF THE

Eastern Townships Agricultural Association,

WILL be held at the CITY OF SHERBROOKE, commencing on Tuesday, 21st September, to Saturday, 2nd October.

$25,000.00 IN PREMIUMS.

Entries on Live Stock in free Saturday, 4th September, on all other classes on Saturday, 11th September.

Single Fare and Half on Leading Railways from all points.

For further particulars apply to ROBERT H. TYLER, Secretary.

Sherbrooke, 30th June, 1886.

AYER'S Hair Vigor

restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray hair to its natural color. It stops dandruff, an many believe, its use helps or not, to prevent baldness. It makes the hair grow abundantly, and promotes a healthy, vigorous action of the scalp. Nothing else is so effectual in preserving the hair, and rendering it soft, pliable, and lustrous often, though not always, restoring its color.

Gray hair, falling for the want, as it were, of sufficient nourishment, becomes thin and scanty, and, in time, is apt to disappear altogether. Wherever the glands at the roots have decayed, so that they no longer secrete coloring matter, no application will restore the original color to the hair; but, in most cases where there is sufficient vitality left in the glands, this preparation will restore the color, and prevent the hair from falling off. Even when the glands are entirely destroyed, the Vigor will prevent baldness, and stimulate a new growth of hair, though not always of the original color.

Nothing else is so good for the hair, and, when used for dressing, it is unsurpassed. It keeps the hair soft and glossy, and prevents it from becoming harsh and dry, as it is apt to do, especially in the winter season. It is the most economical preparation that can be used for the hair, because only a few simple applications are required to show its effects, and a bottle lasts a long time. Being entirely free from sediment, oil, or dye, it does not soil the finest fabric, and cannot be detected except by its results. It is the only hair preparation that is not excluded from the toilet-tables of refined people, on account of its presence being unsuspected.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given that the business heretofore carried on by George Long & Co., at Dundee, will in future be carried on by the undersigned, under the name and style of George Long & Co., at the same place.

DAME ANNA M. LONG.

Dundee, July 21st, 1886.

GREAT EXCITEMENT now going on at WILLIAM THIRD & CO'S GREAT ASSORTMENT SALE. Every article in stock marked down to cost and under.

Underclothing in endless variety.

Ladies' 2-4 cotton undershirts reduced to 10c per pair, former price 20c.

Ladies' fine cotton undershirts reduced to 15c per pair, former price 25c.

Ladies' fine gauze undershirts reduced to 25c per pair, former price 35c.

Ladies' heavy ribbed cotton drawers reduced to 15c per pair, former price 25c.

Ladies' heavy ribbed cotton drawers reduced to 20c per pair, former price 30c.

Ladies' fine gauze drawers reduced to 25c per pair, former price 35c.

Ladies' heavy ribbed cotton vests reduced to 15c per pair, former price 25c.

Ladies' fine gauze vests reduced to 25c per pair, former price 35c.

Ladies' heavy ribbed cotton vests reduced to 20c per pair, former price 30c.

Ladies' fine gauze vests reduced to 30c per pair, former price 40c.

Ladies' heavy ribbed cotton vests reduced to 25c per pair, former price 35c.

Ladies' fine gauze vests reduced to 35c per pair, former price 45c.

Ladies' heavy ribbed cotton vests reduced to 30c per pair, former price 40c.

Ladies' fine gauze vests reduced to 40c per pair, former price 50c.

Ladies' heavy ribbed cotton vests reduced to 35c per pair, former price 45c.

Ladies' fine gauze vests reduced to 45c per pair, former price 55c.

Ladies' heavy ribbed cotton vests reduced to 40c per pair, former price 50c.

Ladies' fine gauze vests reduced to 50c per pair, former price 60c.

Ladies' heavy ribbed cotton vests reduced to 45c per pair, former price 55c.

Ladies' fine gauze vests reduced to 55c per pair, former price 65c.

Ladies' heavy ribbed cotton vests reduced to 50c per pair, former price 60c.

Ladies' fine gauze vests reduced to 60c per pair, former price 70c.

Ladies' heavy ribbed cotton vests reduced to 55c per pair, former price 65c.

Ladies' fine gauze vests reduced to 65c per pair, former price 75c.

Ladies' heavy ribbed cotton vests reduced to 60c per pair, former price 70c.

Ladies' fine gauze vests reduced to 70c per pair, former price 80c.

Ladies' heavy ribbed cotton vests reduced to 65c per pair, former price 75c.

Ladies' fine gauze vests reduced to 75c per pair, former price 85c.

Ladies' heavy ribbed cotton vests reduced to 70c per pair, former price 80c.

Ladies' fine gauze vests reduced to 80c per pair, former price 90c.

Ladies' heavy ribbed cotton vests reduced to 75c per pair, former price 85c.

Ladies' fine gauze vests reduced to 85c per pair, former price 95c.

Ladies' heavy ribbed cotton vests reduced to 80c per pair, former price 90c.

Ladies' fine gauze vests reduced to 90c per pair, former price $1.00.

Ladies' heavy ribbed cotton vests reduced to 85c per pair, former price 95c.

Ladies' fine gauze vests reduced to $1 per pair, former price $1.10.

Ladies' heavy ribbed cotton vests reduced to 90c per pair, former price $1.00.

Ladies' fine gauze vests reduced to $1.10 per pair, former price $1.20.

Ladies' heavy ribbed cotton vests reduced to $1 per pair, former price $1.10.

Ladies' fine gauze vests reduced to $1.20 per pair, former price $1.30.

Ladies' heavy ribbed cotton vests reduced to $1.10 per pair, former price $1.20.

Ladies' fine gauze vests reduced to $1.30 per pair, former price $1.40.

Ladies' heavy ribbed cotton vests reduced to $1.20 per pair, former price

SOMETIME.

BY SARAH M. B. PIATT.

Well, either you or I
Shall live to say it is said,
Some day, we know not where or when,
Or how, the wish distance, of the other dead,
Sometime.

And you or I need hide
No more the tears that have run and wept,
With Love's good grief to-day,
The other's pride, sealed with silence, yet
Sometime.

And you or I must look
Up to the stars, or far or near,
And read as in a book
Writ in the stars, words we made other here
Sometime.

[illegible] meet then the way
[illegible] perfect, very soon!
[illegible] shall meet.
[illegible] all we'd in this rising sonnet,
Sometime.

[illegible] yet blood of mine,
[illegible] love on sands and waves—
[illegible] horizon, forlorn,
[illegible]

In heart,
[illegible] ever,
[illegible] clearing of gold,
[illegible]

[illegible] shall wish to
[illegible]
Now into the dawn,

22 to [illegible]

Q—[illegible] descriptions of a good
[illegible] have ever seen is from
[illegible] Ye. We ask our
[illegible] to [illegible] a copy
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ASTRONOMY AND METEOROLOGY.

BY WALTER H. SMITH, MONTREAL,
President of Astro-Meteorological Association; Author of "Smith's Planetary Almanac and Weather Candex" "Lunar Influence on Vegetation"; "Tenant's Almanac for 1885"; Farm and Garden"; Editor of "Tenant's Weather Bulletin" and "Astronomy."

CALENDAR.

Thursday, August 19—Sun rises, 5.05, sets 7.11.
Friday, 20—Neptune 29° from the sun.
Saturday, 21—Sun slow of clock 3 minutes.
Sunday, 22—Ninth after Trinity; moon in last quarter 2.47 eve.
Monday, 23—Sun rises 5.10, sets 6.57; August equinox.
Tuesday, 24—St. Bartholomew.
Wednesday, 25—Mercury stationary among the stars.

WEATHER FORECAST.

For the week ending Wednesday, Aug. 26th:—Cool, chilly weather for the season, with wind and rain in localities, about the 20th and 21st—Fine, hot weather followed by thunderstorms, showers and high winds.

For the week ending Wednesday, September 1st:—Changeable, windy weather—not, with high winds and gales, especially along the Atlantic coasts and gulf of St. Lawrence—Showery with heavy rains over the South and South-West—August and cloudy and cool generally—September opening cool.

SHARP FROSTS in many localities appear likely at the close of August and entry of September.

THE TOTAL ECLIPSE of the sun on 19-20th, 20th, as already stated, is invisible in Canada. At Boston and neighborhood the edge of the sun will be just grazed, the eclipse beginning at 62.30 m. ending 2.28 6.57 morning. To see it properly one would have to go to the northern point of South America.

VICE-PRESIDENT PATTERSON writes that my forecasts "have hit the weather on the head 10 times out of 10 since January" in his locality (North Carolina.)

AT MONTREAL, the greatest heat during July was 87° 2° on the 25th, greatest cold 48° 4° on the 22nd, a range of temperature of 39° 2°. The warmest day was the 25th, coldest 22nd. The mean temperature of the month was 67° 3° against 66° 53° mean for the past 17 years. Rain fell on 13 days; auroras were observed on 2 nights (1 log once); rainbows (one) thunderstorms on 7 days and lightning nine once.

MR. GEORGE J. BRYCE, Associate of the Astro-Meteorological Association, Montreal, is on a visit to Europe.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN has been badly hoaxed, reporting a sensational account of the finding of a monster reptile in Coyville, Western Pennsylvania, by a Prof. EMMICK. It now says it got the account from a daily paper published in the locality, but that paper, whole thing now turns out to be a fiction

ANOTHER TERRIFIC HEAT—meteorological, this time—is first going the rounds about a huge kite that sailed off with Alice Evans, from Alpena, West Virginia. Some that end that kite! It soared in it and his body. Brisk breeze sprung up. Kite sailed off with Amos. Carried him several miles in a straight line, crossed over rivers and two mountain ranges. Rivers was discovered unconscious and sent home. Living season to be fashionable in the south.

THE JULY HAIL FORECAST.

"Hail, local thunder showers, unsettled, wind and hail storms," was my *Almanac* forecast for July 19-21. Around that period great storms of hail and wind occurred. At Newark, Ohio there was damage to crops to the extent of $50,000, in Illinois thousands of panes of window glass were broken, and damage done in Champaign and adjacent townships to the extent of $100,000. At Marion, Illinois hail covered the ground to the extent of two inches, and one hundred buildings in that county alone were unroofed. Terrible rain and wind visited Baltimore, Md., and many houses were unroofed. Fatalities from lightning occurred in many quarters. Virginia was visited by severe storms, rain, high winds and hail, chronicle of ice falling, and the damage done amounted in thousands of dollars. The disastrous storm of hail, rain and wind at Hudson, Chautauqua County, which took place on the 18th, has already been fully recorded in the ADVOCATE. "A good hit," writes a correspondent, calling my attention to the above.

REVIEW.

Notes and Queries for July has as full of interesting notes as ever. Amongst the contributions is one from Mr. R. C. Murray, Dallas, Texas, on "The Signs of the Zodiac," and the antiquity of the theory that each have over man's body. The learned mention of the theory he attributes to Marcus Manilius, who wrote in the time of Augustus, about the year 0, A. D. The question of Blarney or "Barmoul Days" and its explanation is another subject treated. This has been republished many times before in *Notes and Answers*, and is familiar to my readers. The party answering in *Notes and Queries* attributes the explanation of the ancient hot and cold periods supposed to be caused by meteoric matter between the sun and earth to Proctor, either ignorant or not knowing that to Ermman the theory is originally due.

The *Pilot Chart of the North Atlantic Ocean* for August is of perhaps more than usual interest, since it contains the track of the August hurricane of 1873 and the August hurricane of 1885. Of course, no less than 7 had their beginning or birth a little to the eastward of the West Indies, and, after moving at first in a W. N. W. or N. W. direction, and usually touching when off the coast of Florida first to the N. and then to the N. E., speeding their fierces in the North Atlantic. Only two examined on their westerly course and visited Louisiana and Texas. An inference was soon on June 25 but a few miles off the coast of France and England, very much further east than such are usually noticed.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Special Advocate Reports.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

July covered fair and warm; 2nd cloudy; 3rd, hot; 4th, hot, thermometer 98 in the shade; 5th, very warm; 6th, 86 above zero and hot; 7th, windy; 8th, very warm; 9th, hot and dry; 10th, 11th, windy; 12th, windy and cool only 46 above zero; in the morning; 13th, fair, 14th, cloudy; 15th, a rain storm; 16th, the rain storm continues; 17th, fair; 18th, showery; 19th, cloudy; 20th, fair; 21st, fair; 22nd, windy; 24th, fair; 25th, cloudy; 26th and 27th, a rain storm; 28th, cloudy; 29th, cloudy and fair and warm, with the thermometer 84 above zero in the shade; 31st, cloudy in the morning but clear in the afternoon.

Melvin Village. JOHN S. HONEY.

VIRGINIA.

The weather for the month of July, like that of the three months preceding, took well in line with your forecasts. The mean temperature, 77° 1° or 2° above the July average for the past six years, and the amount of rainfall 0.13 inches, is 2.29 inches above the July average for the same time. The greatest excess of July precipitation within that period occurred in 1882 when it was 4.05 inches. The least precipitation for this month, 1.35 inches, occurred in 1883. During the month this part of the state was visited by unusually heavy thunder storms, of which those of the 14th, 25th, 27th and 30th were the most severe. The storm of the 14th travelled with amazing velocity and so different was it in character from other storms that Dr. Professor Brown at Washington sends special request of all our pedestrators to forward particulars of it to them at the weather service sections. On the 25th the western part of Rockingham County, was visited by the severest thunder storm experienced in many years. Every gully was filled with water, and every level submerged. Many fields were washed, and even bottom flat upon the ground, and a number of instances are reported of the loss of fowls, both from drowning and by lightning. This unprecedented storm was followed on the 27th by another, and unequalled anything like it has occurred within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. Between the hours of 5 and 6 p.m. hail stones descended that were as large as an ordinary sized glass goblet. Many of them being gathered and placed in a freezer, had not melted at the expiration of from 12 to 15 hours after the storm had passed. The cloud came from a north-west and was at first compacted with a rear that resembled that of an approaching railroad train. A perfect gale of wind and rain quickly followed, with heavy lightning and thunder accompanied the storm of the 30th.

Dale Enterprise. L. J. HARMAN.

A FORTUNATE ESCAPE.

MRS. CYRUS KILBORNE, Bannerville, Ont., had what was supposed to be a cancer on her nose. She was about to submit to a cancer doctor's treatment, when she concluded to try Burdock Blood Bitters, internally and externally, a few bottles of which entirely cured her.

Hops.

Prime to choice in New York are quoted at 20c to 25c, and lower grades at 15c to 20c. The price of new hops is not yet established. Quotations are unchanged at Montreal.

C. PREVOST
POWERSCOURT
Has on hand a large stock of
SHINGLES, at 2½ per M.
HEMLOCK LUMBER, 12 ft., 8 per M.
do 14 to 20 ft., $10 per M.
do 20 to 30 ft., $12 per M.
ALSO
Lumber and Wood of all kinds at reasonable prices. 14-yr

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BURIAL ROBES, PLATES, Wreaths, Crosses and Hand.
Orders filled at all hours, and prices moderate.
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29—tf D. SHANKS.

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GENERAL AGENT.
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None but the best and most reliable Companies represented.

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MANUFACTURER OF
CARRIAGES & SLEIGHS.
All kinds of light and heavy repairs kept on hand and built to order at reasonable prices.
☞Re-painting promptly and neatly done, and work guaranteed.
Huntingdon, Mar. 8th, 1883

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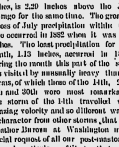
Probably all of our readers have occasion to use a Dictionary almost every day, and we therefore call your attention to the fact that Webster's Unabridged is still in use, it will save time for a person to have a Dictionary at hand, than to be obliged to run out of the room to get one, and every one who attempts to do so will find it a great convenience. Webster's Unabridged is the latest and best authorities for both the English and Americanisms.
The Publishers are so entirely new work by the editor, a corps of competent assistants, and the most eminent scholars in the United Kingdom of science and literature of every nation, that they have placed it in the front rank of all English Dictionaries.


Horse
A. Arabian. B. Barb. C. Cleveland Bay. D. Dutch. E. Egyptian. F. Flemish. G. Galloway. H. Hackney. I. Iceland. J. Java. K. Kentucky. L. Lincolnshire. M. Morgan. N. Norman. O. Orloff. P. Percheron. Q. Quarter. R. Roadster. S. Shetland. T. Trotter. U. Ukraine. V. Vermont. W. Welsh. Y. Yorkshire. Z. Zebra.

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TWELFTH-PRIZE PIANO NAVALLY.
STE. DARCE.
Begs to inform his friends and the public that he has purchased the hotel and business of Narcisse Peloquin, Ste. Barbe, and has repaired in splendid style, and is prepared to supply the best of Liquors and Cigars. Ste. Barbe, July 8th, 1885. 3416

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OF CANADA.
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HON. SIR A. T. GALT, Q.C., Managing Director
G.W.REID, Esq., D.C.L., Medical Officer
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Surplus to Policyholders, $525,000.
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HUNTINGDON AGENCY.
1.—The Sun is a Home Company, invested all its funds in Canada, and has thus a special claim on Canadian Assurers.
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4.—The Sun alone issues an absolutely Unconditional Life Policy. Great care is taken in the selection of risks, but when a Policy is once issued, the money is paid on simple proof of the death of the Assured, no matter how, or when, or where. The only condition is the payment of premiums.
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WILL CURE OR RELIEVE
BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, FOUL FELLS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, DROWSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,
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Rev. E. P. Wilds, well-known clergyman of Bethany in New York, and brother of the late eminent Judge Wilds, of the Commissioner's Supreme Court, writes editorially:

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It Purifies the Blood,
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"I have been afflicted with Kidney Disease and Piles for many years. Kidney-Wort has done me more good than all other remedies combined."—LEWIS LEECH, Corydon, Ia.
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Hair restorative in the world is HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN. It cures all diseases of the scalp, and stimulates the hair glands to healthful action. It keeps the hair full of life and hair; prevents its turning gray or falling off. It restores faded or gray hair to its original color. The hair grows as luxuriantly and quite with age. The following are a few illustrations of what it does:

HALL'S
Vegetable Sicilian
HAIR RENEWER.

"MRS. HUNSAKER, *Salt Fountain, Arkansas*, writes: "I have used Hall's Hair Renewer for several years, and always with success. It keeps the hair from falling out, and causes a new growth to start. Our children are delighted with it, and it is the best dressing for the hair we have ever used."

"MRS. H. KEMPE, *Salt Springs, near Wartrace, Tenn.*, says: "I had scarcely any hair left, and what little there was, was falling out. Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer arrested the falling out, and now, after a while, hundreds tons of hair, as brown and fresh as he ever had.

"MRS. A. T. VAIL, *Greenwell Springs, Louisiana*, writes: "I have found the greatest benefit from the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. It has restored my hair to its natural color, stopped the falling out, and caused the original roots to grow."

"MRS. M. E. ELLIOTT, *Glenville, W. Va.*, says: "Your bottle of Hall's Hair Renewer is restoring my hair to its original color and beauty."

No injurious substances enter into the composition of HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER. It contains those elements render it in the highest degree beneficial to the scalp as a promoter and restorer of the hair. Its effects are natural and lasting. Hall's Hair Renewer is not a dye, but a stimulant, like the so-called restoratives commonly combined with alcohol.

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FOR THE
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Is, in four respects, superior to all others.
1st—It will produce a rich, natural shade of color, brown or black, as desired.
2d—The color so produced is permanent, cannot be washed off, and will not soil anything with which it comes in contact.
3d—It contains no injurious ingredients, and is a simple preparation, and more convenient for application than any other dye or whisker-tint.
4th—It contains no deleterious ingredients, as do many preparations offered for like use.
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Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

A MARVELOUS STORY
TOLD IN TWO LETTERS.
FROM THE SON: "Dr. Cutler St., New York, Oct. 2, '82.
Gentlemen:—My father resides at Ghent, Vt. He has been a great sufferer from Scrofula, and the accompanying letter will tell you what a marvelous effect
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
has had in his case. I think his blood must have continued the banner for at least one century, but it did not appear to be worn of a serofulous sore on the wrist, until about two years ago. Dr. Cutler and myself were concerned at that time, it gradually spread as to cover the whole wrist. I at once began to be terribly afflicted, and on object of pity, since by beginning and continuing to scratch it, I allowed most of his age who enjoy an active life, as he has. I consulted Dr. Cutler, and he advised you would testify to the facts in the case.
Yours truly, W. H. BULLARD."
FROM THE FATHER: "It is both a duty and a pleasure for me to state to you the benefit I have derived from the use of
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
Six months ago I was completely covered with a terrible humor, resembling salt rheum. The humor caused an incessant and intolerable itching, and the skin cracked so as to cause the blood to flow in many places whenever I scratched. My sufferings were intense, and of life a burden. I commenced the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. In April last, two years ago, I regularly since that time. My wife and I began to improve at once. The sores have all healed, and I feel perfectly well and very strong—being now over 70 years of age. I have also, although 72 years of age, had my hair restored to its natural color, and it is now as black as it was when I was 30 years old. I attribute the change to the use of your Sarsaparilla."
Yours, etc., ORVIL GLEASON, Ghent, Columbia Co., N. Y., Dec. 29, 1883.
Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
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PREPARED BY
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Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.